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# New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1896.

# THIRTY FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-An Anglo-Egyptian expedition has been ordered to proceed from Cairo against the Dervishes at Dongola. ——— It is reported from Havana that, owing to the rebellion, the Cuban Waddell in Paris, was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

DOMESTIC.-The Republican convention in the Ist Assembly District of Jefferson County criticised Senator Mullin for voting for the Greater New-York bill, and he promised to vote against it if it should be returned to the Senate = Many conventions for the election of State and National delegates were held in this State. The battle-ship Indiana was not docked at Port Royal, S. C., the wind being unfavorable. The will of Charles M. Pond was set aside Hartford, Conn., on the appeal of Anson Phelps Pend, his brother. === Two lives were lost and a great deal of property destroyed in Beaver County, Okla., by a prairie fire.
CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Ballington Booth

lecided to call his new religious movement 'God's American Volunteers." ==== Alexander Nemetty murdered his stepdaughter and then killed himself with the same revolver at Yonkers. - The American team won the international chess match by cable, being 4½ to 3½ games. = Edward F. C. Young resigned as chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New-Jersey. === Stock

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 31 degrees; lowest, 16; average, 23.

Rarely has Mayor Strong affixed his signature to a more popular legislative bill than that authorizing the expenditure of \$200,000 for the construction of public baths in this city, which received his official approval yesterday. The summer is before us, with all the dangers of epidemics that usually follow in the train of the heated term. The best safeguards against such ills as these are sanitation, and, above all, cleanliness, to which, of course, the new baths now about to be constructed will contribute in no small degree.

Seldom has a more interesting contest taken place between the United States and England than the international chess match played by cable, and which was brought to a close last night by the victory of the American team. The players seem to have been of fairly equal strength, the scores being remarkably even, and up to the end of the two days' play it was difficult to foretell which club would carry off the trophy presented by Sir George Newnes. Not the least interesting feature of the contest was the fact that the opposing players sat more than 3,000 miles away from one another, yet move followed move with as much regularity as if there had been only a narrow table between

Owing to the diplomatic controversy between the United States and Italy in connection with the New-Orleans disturbances having taken place when the Marquis di Rudini was last in office, an impression prevails in this country that King Humbert's new Premier is no friend of America. That this is a mistake is shown in a letter published to-day, from which it appears that he is so sincere an admirer of this great Republic that when Mayor of Palermo he gave the names of American statesmen and generals to a number of the principal thoroughfares and squares of the city. The Duke of Sermoneta, to whom he has intrusted the direction of the foreign policy of his Administration, is likewise known as a warm friend of the United States. where his oldest son has spent much of his time, so that under the circumstances there does not seem to be any prospect of our amicable relations with Italy being in any way impaired by the change of the Cabinet at Rome.

From the moment that the Italians were compelled by the Abyssinians to retreat to the Red sea coast it was apparent that the Anglo-Egyptian Government would be placed under disagreeable necessity of embarking once more upon one of those costly wars against the es, which have already entailed the expenditure of so much life and treasure in times ast. The Soudanese do not realize that there is any great distinction between the Italians and the English, and the crushing defeat sustained by King Humbert's troops has naturally had he effect of sending all those tribes who were wavering in their allegiance to the Mahdi back to his banner. That the Italians can hold Kasala unaided for any length of time under the present circumstances is out of the question; ret if that most important place should fall

into the hands of the dervishes, who are now reported to be marching against it, not only would the Anglo-Egyptian possessions on the Red Sea become untenable, but the power of the Mahdi would be so greatly increased as to render almost inevitable his long-threatened invasion of lower Egypt. The English have no alternative, therefore, but to assume the offensive, and to advance up the Nile toward Dongola and Berber, with the object of diverting the attention of the dervishes from Kassala.

To what extent Russia has superseded Great Britain as the Power possessed of predominant influence at the Sublime Porte is apparent from a Constantinople letter printed in our columns to-day. It seems that the Sultan does nothing without the sanction of the Muscovite Ambassador, M. de Nelidoff, and that the goodwill of the latter had to be invoked by our envoy before the Ottoman Government finally gave Miss Clara Barton the permission to begin her work of bearing Red Cross Society relief to the persecuted and starving Armenians. Indeed, the condition of affairs at Stamboul at the present moment is so diametrically opposed to what has always until now been regarded as the very keynote of the foreign policy of Great Britain that one can almost imagine the bodies of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Palmerston turning in horror in their tombs.

#### STATE TIMBER DEPREDATIONS.

From an advance copy of the report of the committee appointed last year to investigate depredations on the State's timber lands in the Adirondacks, "Garden and Forest" makes a careful and doubtless an accurate summary of the committee's findings. It is evident that the investigation was not undertaken too soon, though a cure for the mischief which it exposes may not be promptly and easily applied. It appears from the testimony of sixty-five competent and mostly reluctant witnesses that a great part of the State's timber has been unprotected during the last five years, and that it has been pretty freely invaded. How much has been appropriated-that is to say, stolen-by persons having no right to touch it the committee is unable to determine, but the testimony indicates that the total is very large. As "Garden and Forest" puts the case, "the loss of an enormous amount of timber, a local public opinion which justifles "the pillage of the State lands and the inade-'quacy of the machinery provided by the State for protecting its forests are the three facts 'which stared out prominently in this report."

It must be admitted that this is a sorry situation to be in after years of earnest effort to pro tect and increase the State's forest holdings, by discussion and legislation culminating in a constitutional decree. Neighborly feeling and the fact that "they all want to trespass some if they get a chance" make depredation safe, in the absence of adequate means of protection by the State and of power to inflict adequate penalties in rare cases of conviction. Moreover, the operations of the thieves are so managed as to divide and shift the responsibility and make it hard for the authorities to nab an offender in such a manner as to hold him. Contracts ar sublet through a series of agents, boundaries ar to a considerable extent undefined, though for the most part locally known, the isolation of numerous small State tracts facilitates pilfering whether through inadvertence or design, there is a steady demand for the product of illicit activity, and the sure profits outwelgh the slight risk. Our contemporary justly says that it should be made a criminal offence to steal timber from the State, but sagaciously adds that with out a compelling public opinion behind it such an act would never be enforced.

The question therefore is how such a public sentiment can be awakened, and we suppose the only answer is: By just such a slow process as has been going on for years, with results which are certainly disappointing, but yet recognizable and of substantial value. There certainly is more knowledge on this subject than there was ten years ago, and more disposition to apply the lessons of observation and experience to the service of the State. Of that fact the law and the existence of a policy however mperfectly carried out are a proof. The feebleness of the moral sense among those whose proximity to the forests is a strong temptation to evil-doing is the chief source of trouble. But the residents of cities, including the metropolis, have little reason to boast of superior virtue. They do not steal timber from the State, probbecause they have no chance to. They do ably not hesitate, however, to take public property in another manner by making government more expensive than it needs to be-by increasing the cost of street cleaning, for example, in various ways which the Commissioner has repeatedly pointed out, contrary to law and the obligations of good citizenship. Of course this is no excuse for Adirondack pilferers, but it suggests the propriety of their accusers' coming into court with clean hands. An enlightened public conscience, producing a sense of personal responsibility for the common welfare, is the chief need of society. This is not likely to be developed rapidly, and if it is developing at all we should thank God and take courage. But the fact remains for our consolation that a little leaven of the right sort sometimes does produce great results in a brief time. It seems to us that there are many places in which the leaven of civic morality is at work, and that the forests as well as the cities are beginning to feel it.

# THE ERRORS IN THE BLUE BOOK.

The criticisms of "The London Chronicle" upon Sir Frederick Pollock's Blue Book are not to be lightly dismissed. They are made seriously, by a man who has devoted to the subject in question probably more time and attention than Sir Frederick himself has. If they are shown to be well founded, their effect will be damaging, if not destructive. The making of them has, it is to be observed, aroused some indignation among other British journals. This is doubtless due in some cases to professional jealousy and the desire to decry a successful rival. In other cases it is due to a somewhat exaggerated sense of patriotic duty-to the idea. that is, that the British side of the controversy, whether right or wrong, should be unhesitatingly supported by every Briton. "My country, right or wrong," is a sentiment that sounds heroic. There may be cases in which it is praiseworthy. But the present does not seem to be one. Americans of both parties have not hesitated to condemn what seemed to them unreasonable and improper conduct of their own Government in foreign affairs. Their doing so has been honorable to them and beneficent to the Nation. It will be well if Englishmen take a similarly broad view of their duty, and seek first to make their case perfectly truthful and just, and after that to make it as strong as possible.

An unpleasant impression will unavoidably be created in this country by these revelations of errors in the British case. We do not say they will be regarded as wilful errors, deliberately made with intent to deceive. Such a suspicion concerning Sir Frederick Pollock or the Government orders under which he performed his work is not to be entertained for a moment. The admitted fact, however, that the errors thus far detected crept in to the Blue Book innocently and by inadvertence, does not relieve that document of discredit, nor of the suspicion that there may be other errors in it. Such a work should have been prepared not only honestly, as it was, but with the utmost possible care, so that none of its statements of fact could ever be has sought to control or to affect its conduct called into question. Unhappily, it does not by a newspaper campaign. Such a thing has

therefore, of accepting it as authentic and unimpeachable, as we were prepared to do, we must regard it as something not to be accepted at all save in so far as it is corroborated and confirmed by other evidence.

That is a sad judgment to pass upon it, and one Americans will adopt with reluctance. Yet no other is possible if these charges of "The Chronicle" be confirmed. That they will be confirmed seems probable from the tone of "The St. James's Gazette." That paper is not only a strong supporter of the Government, but it has particularly intimate relations with the Government, and especially with the Colonial and Foreign offices. At first it resented and denounced "The Chronicle's" attacks as unwarranted. Now it confesses that there are loose, careless and misleading statements in the Blue Book; and adds that a public explanation is due from the Foreign Office or from the compilers of the Blue Book. Americans, no less than Englishmen, will hope that such an explanation will promptly be forthcoming, and that it will be sufficiently complete and explicit to vindicate the rest of the Blue Book from the suspicions which are now east upon it.

## SOUND MONEY.

The Ohlo platform regarding mency does not suit some of our Democratic friends. Yet the prediction may be safely made that no Democrat of competence will undertake seriously to criticise that platform. To berate it, sneer at it, and call it a straddle without mentioning its provisions, is much safer and easier. But the Republican party do s not straddle, on the money question or any other. The Ohio declaration is in absolute harmony with the legislation of the Republican party, under which gold, silver and paper have been in fact maintained at a parity ever since January 1, 1879, without the slightest break or variation in purchasing power. There is not the ghost of a reason for believing that the same policy, if prolonged indefinitely, will result in anything but a gold standard of value. The man who pretends otherwise proves his own want of honesty, because he cannot possibly satisfy his own mind that a currency of various forms, all kept equal to gold in purchasing power, involves or by possibility can produce anything else than a gold standard.

The people understand thoroughly the trick of certain bankers, to which President Cleveland has lent himself. They want to break down and destroy the legal-tender currency on the pretence that it is unsafe, in order to make room for a greatly enlarged National bank circula-The straight fact is that the people will not have that change. What their temper may be in the distant future is another question. For the present, it is as plain as anything can he that an attempt to curtail or retire the greenback circulation will be overwhelmingly defeated by the people, no matter how high the reputation of those making it. There is no desire whatever, with the millions of voters, to get rid of a currency which costs the Nation nothing, and to incur a yearly interest charge of \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000 for that purpose, order to give National banks larger circulation and larger profits. A few thousand consplcnous persons, who have the ear of a few newspapers, may favor such a change. The millions are against it and will beat it.

That is the exact meaning of the Ohio platform. It sets a heavy foot on all schemes of greenback retirement. It demands the main tenance of a currency of gold, silver or paper, all kept at a parity with gold. Nor is there any reason to suppose that this parity cannot be maintained. For fourteen years prior to 1893 it was maintained, without difficulty or risk or the slightest cost. There would have been no east or difficulty then had not the Democratic Administration started the notion that new Treasury notes might be redeemed in silver only. Secretary Carlisle's letter pointing in that direction was quickly disavowed by the President, but he was too late to clear away distrust, and the withdrawals of gold from banks continued. Converted by the tremendous popular demand for a sound currency, the President and Secretary have since chosen the opposite ex-

that also is forbidden by the millions who rule How the greenbacks and the silver notes are to be maintained at par in gold is a problem of statesmanship. It involves an adequate revenue, and not that only, but an adequate protective tariff. For the encouragement of excessive imports by low duties threatens the soundness of the currency more directly than anything else, because it necessarily takes out of the country more gold than can be spared. Even if the revenue were large enough to cover Government expenses there would still be an outgo of gold, so long as the tariff stimulates imports far beyond the foreign demand for products of this country. Nor can any man satisfy his own conscience by saving that the nominal value of imports is not greatly in excess of exports, because it is admitted by all parties, and even by the Secretary of the Treasury in his approval of the pending administrative bill, that the true value of imports is by no means stated in the invoices which form the basis of official reports,

# THE SPANISH MINISTER'S OFFENCE.

The most unfortunate feature-to put it mildly-of the whole Spanish-American controversy over Cuba is the conduct of the Spanish Minister, Mr. Dupuy de Lôme. The ravings and riotings of Spanish mobs are bad enough, but they are the work of irresponsible students and lawless hoodlums, promptly repudiated by the Government and by the better elements of the people. Attacks upon the Spanish flag in this country are worse still-but they are, happily, fewand command no general sympathy or approval, Hasty and intemperate resolutions by Congress are to be deprecated. Yet even they are well within the legal right of Congress, and afford no ground whatever of offence or complaint; and in the form proposed they would have not the slightest effective force upon the action of this Government. All these things may well be regarded by both nations with patience and toleration. Spain, at any rate, may well so regard them, in view of the friendly and generous attitude adopted toward her by some of the most influential members of both houses of Congress. and the manner in which they have succeeded in calling a halt upon the too precipitous anti-Spanish proceedings of their colleagues.

The case of Mr. Dupuy de Lôme is, however, far different from these and far more serious. That gentleman is not irresponsible. He is, on the contrary, invested with the highest and most delicate responsibilities. His words and deeds cannot be passed over lightly. He is accountable for them, and the Spanish Government is accountable for him. He is, moreover, subject to diplomatic usages and rules, which are practically a part of the law of nations. These he has violated. They require that he shall refrain from criticising the Government to which he is accredited, and from expressing his views of its actions, except by diplomatic representation to the proper department of the Executive. He has, however, made an attack upon the policy of the legislative branch of this Government and upon the personal integrity of some of its members, and he has done so not through the medium of the Department of State, but through the public newspaper press. Instead of conducting diplomatic negotiations with this Government in a diplomatic way, he has entered into an unseemly newspaper wrangle with it, and

seem to have been thus prepared. Instead, seldom occurred before. When it has, or any-learned not only to respect him as an upright thing resembling it, the offender has very properly had his passport given to him and been sent about his business. If Mr. Dupuy de Lôme is not thus treated, it will be because this Government has either little self-respect or much magnanimity and generosity. Mr. Dupuy de Lôme has, it is true, some de-

fenders or apologists in this country, even outside the happy small circle of those in whose sight a non-American can do no wrong. Their pleas in his behalf amount, however, only to these, that much allowance must be made for him, in consideration of the critical state of affairs between this country and Spain, and that old methods of diplomacy are out of date, and newspaper campaigns, such as he has entered upon, must now be reckoned the proper thing. From the latter point we beg leave to dissent. We yield precedence to none in appreciation of the power and dignity of the newspaper press, and of its value as a medium of public discussion and information. But we are not, nor do we believe the American people are, converted to that journalism" which would arrogate to itself the powers of judge and jury, of legislator and diplomat. Not, at least, until the Constitution is radically amended will it be proper to abolish the State and other Cabinet departments and put a syndicate of newspapers in their place. Concerning the former point, it is not an excuse, but the strongest of accusations. The fact that Spain is in serious difficulties, and that some strain has been brought upon her relations with the United States, is the very reason why her Minister to this country should exercise the utmost possible discretion and reserve in his utterances, and should confine himself strictly to unimpeachable diplomatic methods. It is that fact, above all others, which gives the most serious air to what otherwise might have been reckoned merely a bit of inadvertence or a slip in diplomatic usage Mr Dupuy de Lôme's offence is not less flagrant, and might easily have far more serious consequences than the offences for which Lord Sackville was sent home to England and Mr. Thurston to Hawaii. If he is not treated as they were, it will not be because he is not equally culpable. If he finds the interests of his own Government and country unfavorably affected by what he has said and done, he will have only himself to blame.

### QUALIFICATIONS OF WORKINGMEN.

The bill now before the Legislature for the regulation of the trade of bricklayers and masonbuilders contains at least two unreasonable and objectionable provisions. One is that no person shall be entitled to registry as a mason-builder unless he has served an apprenticeship at bricklaying for at least four years. It is, of course, eminently desirable that all builders, whether workers in wood or masonry or iron, shall be competent, so that we shall have no more Buddensiek and Ireland disasters. But that end will not be attained by fixing an arbitrary term of apprenticeship. There are men who might serve four years, and four times four years, and still not be fitted for the work of mason-builders. There are others who, in a properly conducted trade school, can and do become fully competent in half the time required by this bill. Under the eldtime apprenticeship system a long term of years was perhaps generally necessary, for the beginner had to pick up his knowledge of the trade empirically, as best he could, by watching others and by making efforts for himself unaided by instruction and stimulated only by ridicule and censure for his failures. But in the modern trade school all that is changed. The apprentice receives systematic and sympathetic instruction from expert teachers, by scientific methods, and should certainly be able to master the trade in half the time formerly required. But the time, whether long or short, is no criterion by which to judge his ability. Actual knowledge and achievement, ascertained by examination and investigation, are the only guar-

The other bad provision is that the Board of Examiners, which shall pass upon all cases, is to consist of one architect, one mason-builder and three bricklayers. Nothing could be more illogical. For this Board will be charged with treme, urging retirement of legal tenders, but the examination not merely of bricklayers' apprentices, but of would-be mason-builders. Wha fitness have bricklayers to pass upon their qualifications? It is exactly as though the under graduates of a college were charged with ex amining candidates for degrees. The higher may properly judge the lower, but not the lower the higher. Architects may and should be able to determine the qualifications of mason-builders. Mason-builders should be able to determine the qualifications of bricklayers. But to constitute a committee of bricklayers to examine and determine the qualifications of mason-builders is to put the cart before the horse, the scholar above the teacher. It may be desirable to have such a Board of Examiners. If so, the Board certainly should be composed chiefly of those who have passed successfully through the lower grades of the business and become proficient in the higher.

The charge is made that this bill is being urged by the trades-unions in hostility to the trade-schools. It is sincerely to be hoped that this is not so. If it is, it is a most deplorable state of affairs. There should be no antagonism between the unions and the schools, but rather close sympathy and co-operation. The whole object of the schools is to make workmen more intelligent, more proficient and more prosperous. Certainly those are ends which the unions car not oppose. The vast expansion of the tradeschool system in France, and the general introduction there of manual and industrial training into the public schools, have been productive of incalculable good. French artisans and their work have thus been made famous for exrellence the world over. The development of exactly such a system here is to be encouraged rather than resisted. Certainly any legislation which is distinctly and purposely hostile to it should be opposed, and by nobody more earnestly than by the workingmen themselves.

# A PLAIN TALE OF THE TOWN.

It was not a long story as it appeared in the papers of last Thursday. It had only a slight news value when compared with the stirring events of the day. It had nothing to do with the great questions, religious, political and social, that are so largely occupying the thought of the world in these last years of the pineteenth century. It did not even appeal to the lovers of sensation, who find a satisfaction in the chronicle of a vulgar scandal or a brutal murder that the charms of culture and the inspirations of religion fail utterly to give them. The story we speak of could be read in less than five minutes. It had to do only with a man and his wife in this city, plain and simple folk, who did what they conceived to be merely an act of common honesty, deserving of no especial praise. But we take leave to say, nevertheless, that no one who read it could fail to be made better by it, and see in it a disproof of the shallow cynicism and pessimism which so many people think it clever to accept, or pretend to accept, as the true philosophy of life. Michael L. Doyle went into the drygoods busi-

ness in Grand-st, about forty years ago. It was in the days before the advent of the modern department stora. Mr. Doyle conducted his business on the old-fashioned lines. He was not a mere name to his customers, as is the case with the heads of the great establishments of to-day. When they went into his store they found him oftentimes acting as one of his own salesmen, and many of them in process of time

esteem him as a friend. He was a friend, moreover, who proved his friendship by deeds as well as words. When his business had become prosperous, and he found himself a comparatively wealthy man, as wealth was counted in those days, there came to him, as there come to all such men, urgent appeals for pecuniary help from less fortunate acquaintances and friends. Doubtless he would have acted more wisely from a business point of view had he disregarded such appeals; but that was not Mr. Doyle's way. So far as he was able he responded to them all-in many cases taking no security but the honor of the borrower for loans advanced. To adapt a famous saying, it was magnificent, but it was not business. It is needless to say that much of this money was never repaid, and those who know say that there are rich men in New-York to-day who owe Mr. Doyle far more than the amount for which he failed two years

For he did fail, of course. Not so much be cause of his generosity, though that may have had something to do with it, as because of the shifting of the centre of trade through the expansion of the city, and the revolution in the methods of conducting the drygoods business. The great modern bazaar made its appearance, with its impersonal, machine-like methods, and its ability to undersell the small stores by reason of its greater capital and more accurate business intuitions. The old-timers, like Mr. Doyle, made a brave struggle to hold their own. But their customers, who were also their personal friends, either died or moved uptown, and one by one the drygoods stores of the old epoch closed their doors. Mr. Doyle held out until 1894, when he was forced to go into bankruptcy and settle with his creditors at about 33 1-3 cents on the dollar.

Thus far the story has only a historical interest, as a part of the record of this city's commercial growth. But during this last week Mr. Doyle and his wife have added a chapter to it that lifts it far above the ordinary story of a business career and transports us, as we read it, from the low-lying levels of selfish self-seeking to the region where duty and obligation are sacred and inexorable realities-the region whose spirit is so aptly symbolized by the everlasting yea and the everlasting nay of crabbed old Carlyle. Mr. Doyle had settled with his creditors; he was under no legal obligation to pay them any more, and many would go even further and say that he was under no moral obligation to do so. Neither he nor his wife, however, could take that narrow view of the case. They were far from being wealthy; but his wife had some property saved from the days of their earlier prosperity. They took counsel together, and decided to apply that property to the payment in full of all the claims for which he had received a release. The decision was carried out, and last Tuesday the old merchant, now nearly eighty years of age, paid all his creditors every cent of his indebtedness to them.

That is the story, simple enough in its outlines, but tremendously eloquent in its meaning. So modest and retiring are its chief actors that one feels almost like offering them an apology for bringing them into the publicity of print. On only one ground may the narration be excused, if not justified-namely, because of its value as an inspiration to others. Young men find it hard to get on in business to-day. Yet success stands ready to place its crown on the brow of any young man who, like Mr. Doyle, is supremely honest with himself. And better still, he will reap the reward of an approving conscience.

It is about time for the humorists to begin reproaching Winter for lingering in the lap of Spring, but we hope they will let us off a little

The Cuban insurgents still persist in avoiding general engagement with Spanish forces stronger than their own. The Spaniards complain of this bitterly as an uncivilized method of warfare. Really, does civilization consist in coming out and getting whipped? There is a good old saying that "He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day." That is the rule the Cubans have adopted, and it looks as though they would live to fight another day when they will be able to give the Spaniards a thorough thrashing and establish their own independence.

The only cheerful recollection of the Raines bill performance in the Assembly is that the proceedings were not opened with prayer.

It is really very considerate of King Menelek of Shoa, who calls himself Negus of Abyssinia, to offer generous terms of peace to the Italians. The question is whether the Italians can afford to accept such terms. If they do, their military prestige will suffer violent collapse.

Mr. Chamberlain's offer to President Kritger is a shrewd and crafty one. He is willing, it is said, to abrogate the Convention of 1884 and to guarantee the independence of the Transvaal, provided the Boer Government will grant full citizenship on reasonable terms to all foreign residents of its territory. The astute Colonial Secretary knows perfectly well that if these erms were accepted at Pretoria there would quickly be an overwhelming majority of British voters in the South African Republic, who would make that country a practical member of the British Empire. All the same, Mr. Krüger will do well to conclude such a bargain, for that is just what the Transvaal must come to, sooner or later, and the sooner it does it the better for all concerned.

Governor Morton has ten days in which to make up his mind about the Liquor Tax bill. If he makes it up the wrong way he will have a much longer time for regret.

The Russians are giving practical effect to their secret treaty with Abyssinia by raising funds for the benefit of the Abyssinians wounded in battle with the Italians, and for the families of the slain. At the same time England is about to assist Italy by sending an expedition up the Nile, which may ultimately penetrate to the very borders of Abyssinia. Practically it is a duel be tween Abyssinia with Russia for a backer and Italy with England as a semi-ally,

Newsdealers' stands would look a great dea better under the stairways of the elevated rallroad stations than do the motley heaps of rub bish which now occupy many of those places.

We called attention a day or two ago to the fact that the time and energies of members of the Legislature at Albany are not wholly devoted to questions like the Raines bill and the Greater New-York bill, but that serious problems frequently have to be solved by Senators and Assemblymen, such, for instance, as that relating to the taxation of dogs on the Tonawanda Indian Reservation, in the counties of Erie and Genesce. It appears also that Congress does not devote itself exclusively to matters like the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents and the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guians Within a week the House Committee on Military Affairs has presented an elaborate report on a bill allowing the superintendent of any National cemetery to keep a horse and cow for his own Why any one should ever have conceived that an incompatibility existed between a cemetery of this character and a horse and cow it is difficult to understand; but it appears that the hard-hearted Quartermaster-General issued an order last October forbidding the keeping o domestic animals of this description by the functionaries aforesaid. The resulting hardship has been brought to the attention of Congress, and

measures have been taken to countermand order that, we may charitably think, must have been the result of misapprehension.

The wealthy brewers of New-York-the word wealthy is really superfluous, as it is the adjective to be applied to almost every man in the calling-will be happy, it is understood, if Governor Morton signs the Raines bill and thus makes it a law. The brewers, even now, own a large number of the saloons of this city, having the nominal proprietors completely in their power, and the Raines bill will only increase this percentage, as additional grogshop men will be obliged to surrender to them in order to remain in business. Not only that, The brewers will undoubtedly be encouraged to start more saloons-and possibly in the residential parts of the city-as the increased fees will be no hindrance to them. We may look, therefore, in the near future for the enhanced power of the brewers in New-York politics, -a power already far too great for the city's welfare.

#### PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, in this city, lectured on "The Church and Christian Unity" in Washington on Tuesday even-

Two Paris newspapers, the "Débats" and the "Temps," declare that Father Hyacinthe, who is visiting Egypt, has become a convert to the Coptie

The appearance of Colonel Robert G. Ingersol as a speaker in the Church Militant of Chicago, on Sunday, April 12, will probably cause much bitter feeling among Christians of Chicago, and it is feared that some hot-headed believers will commit acts of violence.

The French Government has conferred the of the Legion of Honor on Professor F. W. Putnam, of Harvard, in recognition of his achievements in the field of science.

The bill before the Massachusetts Legislature to appropriate \$50,000 for a statue to General Butles has aroused vigorous opposition. In an article entitled "Shall We Have a Monument to Demagog-"The Boston Transcript" says: "If the Legislature is worthy of its trust, it will reject the proposal to erect a Butler statue at the ex-pense of a people the majority of whom would be glad to forget his record altogether."

The effects of Paul Verlaine, which have just been put under a judicial seal in the little room where he died, consist of some papers in a table drawer, a bundle of MSS. in a handbag, anotherthe work he was engaged on last-in the portmanteau which was presented to him the day before he came to London, and which was probably the only article of the kind he ever possessed, half a dozen of his clay pipes, and one of his pet cigarette-holders in the same unpretentious material, two pairs of eyeglasses, a hat of the familiar pattern, and a nightcap.

In a letter to "Nature" Professor Ramsay, the well-known chemist, raises an interesting question of etiquette for men of science. He points out that when a discovery in science is published other investigators make a "rush" to the subject, and thus in a manner forestall further discoveries by the original investigator. Professor Ramsay seems to think that such auxiliaries should recognize the first claim of the leader, and virtually ask his permission before they undertake their researches, in case he may intend to make a similar investiga-tion, and the professor also thinks that unless something of the kind is done an original discov-erer will keep his discovery to himself until he has threshed it out. The Count de Civry, who is one of the defend-

ants in the suit brought against those alleged to have corspired to defraud Max Lebaudy, the Paris millionaire, is a grandson of the last Duke of Brunswick. His mother was a Scotch woman of good family, who was abducted by the Duke. Her daughter was married to the Count de Civry, father of the prisoner. The De Civrys have spent much money in the attempt to prove the legitimacy of their descent and right to part of the immense due of friends.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Kansas man has been buying thousands of jack rabbits at five cents a head to send to the markets of all the large Eastern cities.

Mamma—You know, Johnny, when mamma whips her little boy, she does it for his own good. Johnny—Mamma, I wish you didn't think quite so much of me.—(Boston Transcript. The class in zoology at Cornell the other day was

studying the brains of rays or skates. Some of the students made hasty drawings and seemed to think that nothing more was to be done. Instead of trying to convince them of their error, Professor Wilder remarked that in the summer of 1867 he had sat at the table of the late Professor Louis Agassia while the latter pored for hours over just such a brain, which he had exposed with a knife given him by the poet Longfellow.

Plenty.—"The horn of plenty?" repeated the colo-nel, pressing his hand to his brow. "That would be difficult to define for any and all circumstances, but I should say that five fingers was a good averwith which, he did not care if he did.-(Detroit

They are telling this anecdote in London to she

the simplicity of the Boer: A Boer farmer asked \$70,000 for a piece of land, but this amount the would-be purchaser affected to consider too small. "To-morrow," said he, "I will pay you fi00,000 in hard cash." The Boer assented, and on the following day, when the deed of sale had been duly signed and witnessed, the purchaser produced two bags of sovereigns, and counted out the contents of the smaller of the two. "Here," said he, "is "Yes," said the Boer. "And here," pursued the other, counting out the contents of the second bag, "is f1,000." "Yes," said the Boer. "Well, that's hundred thousand." "Yes," said the Boer-and the bargain was completed.

> AN EVERY-DAY EVENT. I've a letter in my pocket
> That I would not, could not show,
> For its dainty superscription
> Was indited long ago.
> And the dimpled hand that penned it
> Was a hand I used to hold,
> When we spooned among the shadows
> Of the summer days of old.

She became my wife soon after, And, upon our wedding day, Handed me a little letter. Saying: "Post it right away." 80 I put it in my pocket, With a wow to mail it soon; But I had much to remember On that busy day in June.

And to-day my clothing-cleaner,
With an air of mystery,
Brought a package to my office
To be opened secretly.
He is married. In the package,
Boiled and marred with crease and blot,
With its dainty superscription,
Was the letter I forgot.

—(Chicago Beco -(Chicago Record.

According to the census taken last December, Prussia has 31,847,899 inhabitants, or 1,890,532 more than five years ago, which shows an annual average increase of 1.23 per cent, not including the rather onsiderable surplus of emigrants. Out of \$50 sian districts, 474 show an increase of population.

These include all the sixty-one city and town districts, whereas the seventy-six districts which show decrease are exclusively rural.

The Dialect in Art.—"Blykins is doing some good dialect work." "Blykins? I didn't know he wrote. I thought he was an artist?"
"So he is, but he is making a specialty of dialect pictures—he draws posters."—(Washington Times.

The "Home of Delight," which has just been opened in Philadelphia, is to be for the enlightenment, uplifting and betterment of the so-called "slum" dwellers of Philadelphia. It is a four-story brick structure, about twenty-five feet wide, and the first floor contains the large lecture hall and two game rooms, the latter being equipped with table bagatelle, checkers, lotto and other games. The secbagatelle, checkers, lotto and other games. The sec-ond story contains the library of 1,000 volumes, and a reading-room adjoining. Back of these rooms is the printing-room, whence a weekly paper called "Out World and Work" will be issued in a short time. On the third floor are a committee-room and a games room, while the remainder of the house is occupied by the superintendent and his wife.

"It may seem a trivial thing to you," said a well-known druggist, "but one of our greatest annoyances is about corks. I have been in the drug business for nearly fifteen years, and I feel sure that my experience is no different from that of every other druggist. The trouble I complain of is that almost 9 out of every 100 persons when presenting a bottle for medicine will invariably retain the cork until you have filled the bottle, put a new cork in it and tied it up, when they will say: 'I have the cork.' This may seem a trifle to kick about, but corks cost money, and then there is trouble occasionally to find one to fit a bottle properly. The amount of money we lay out annually for corks might be but down fully 50 per cent if the cord.'